

Amendments to the Specification:

Page 3, amend the paragraph beginning on line 7 to read as follows:

With the explosion in Internet access and usage individuals have discovered that they may now receive a large amount of information in their homes and offices almost immediately from any number of sources. These sources include everything from the latest news, weather, and sports to stocks, bond and commodity prices. Currently, a typical Internet user would have a browser installed in his local computer or server such as Internet Explorer™ or Netscape™. Using this browser, the user would access an Internet service provider (ISP), such as America-On-Line (AOL™), via a modem over the local public switched telephone network (PSTN). Once logged onto the Internet server, the user may utilize one of the many search engines, such as Yahoo™ or Lycos™, to specify search terms. The user may also use a web crawler, spider or robot to attempt to find a product, service or information desired. The search engine or web crawler would then respond with a list of web sites which matched the search terms the user provided. The user would then log onto a web site and view the products or services available for sale or receive the information desired. Further, if the user discovers a web site he prefers, the user may store the universal resource locator (URL) in a favorites' directory for later quick access. This storage of the URL in a favorites directory is often referred to as book-marking bookmarking the entry and the entry is then referred to as a bookmark. In addition to bookmarks, the browser may keep in a history of the web pages visited by storing each URL accessed. Thereafter, the user may revisit the web page by accessing the favorites directory and searching for a title for the web page associated with a URL. However, once some number of bookmarks has been accumulated, the user

may find it difficult to identify the bookmark desired based on the title alone. Further, in some instances the designers of the web page may not necessarily create a title for a web page as in the case of purely graphic web pages. Therefore, the user may be forced to try and recognize the bookmark using solely the URL. The user under the circumstances would find it frustrating to look through a large number of bookmarks by title and URL to identify the web page desired. In addition, the user may often be need to access several web pages before discovering the bookmark asseeiate-associated with the desired web page. This also applies to the history file. A user or system administrator would often have to access the web site to determine the nature of the content therein.

Page 4, amend the paragraph beginning on line 21 to read as follows:

Therefore, what is needed are a system and method in which a history of web pages accessed may be organized for presentation as web pages so that they may be easily discovered and accessed by a user. The system and method should further present to the user the history of web page access as thumbnail snapshots. Further, this system and method should display these thumbnail snapshots to the user in such a fashion that the user may identify the web page of interest and access it quickly.

Page 9, amend the paragraph beginning on line 5 to read as follows:

Still referring to FIG. 1, terminal 20 may represent any number of similar or different terminals as previously discussed above. Terminal 20 is connected to the access point 22 via communications line 30 enabling the user have access to the Internet 26 and the services provided by the server 28. In an example embodiment

where terminal 20 is a cellular telephone with WAP- capability or a cellular phone connected to a palm computer, a personal digital assistant (P.A.), or a laptop, the user would have mobile access to Internet 26 and server 28. Additionally, a personal computer (PC) terminal 21 is coupled to the access point 22 via a landline 31. The terminal 21 can be used to access the server 28 using special authentication by any user authorised to access the information and services provided by the server 28. However, the authentication for the user using the terminal 21, which is discussed in further detail ahead, is slightly different from the authentication procedure for the terminal 20, where terminal 20 is a mobile terminal. More specifically, the terminal 20 is coupled to the access point 22 using a Wireless Local-Area-Network Gateway (PLAN GO) (not shown) that is installed at a specific location, such as the user's whole-home or place of business. In an example embodiment, the PLAN GO interface uses Ethernet 802.11 transfer protocol. However, other wireless interface protocols, such as GARS of Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM+), Universal Mobile Telecommunication Systems (UMTS), or any type of local area network (LAN), may be used without limiting the spirit and scope of the present invention as set forth in the claim claims. If the terminal 20 is powered on and within range of the access point 22, then an Ethernet protocol may be used as a transfer protocol in order to establish and maintain a communication link.

Page 16, please amend the paragraph beginning on line 19 to read as follows:

Still referring to FIG. 1, with the Internet address of the global address server 36 stored in the memory of the terminal 20, the terminal 20 is able to request and

retrieve the Internet address of the server 28 from the global address sever 36. The global address server 36 stores information about the location of the server 28 and all other servers in the network and the corresponding relation between each terminal 20 and its server 28. Thus, the terminal 20A is always able to obtain the address of the server 28, which is the server designed to serve the terminal 20. For example, the terminal ~~20-20A~~ coupled through an access point 2 42 to an ISP 44 can retrieve the Internet address of the server 28 from the global address server 36, provided that the server 28 is the server designated to and serve the terminal 20A and that the terminal 20A is authenticated by the server 28 as an authorized user of the services.

Page 18, amend the paragraph beginning on line 17 to read as follows:

Referring to Figs. 3A and 3B, the terminal 20 includes a display 70, a user interface (UI) framework 72, a browser 74, a driver 76, and processor 78. Each element is shown here for reference only and the location of each element is not intended to be a defined location of one element relative to the other elements. For example, the user interface 72 may be located in the display, as a part of the display, or independent of the display. The display 70 is spatially divided for visual storage of thumbnails ~~74a-74g~~ 71A-71G of the bookmarks selected by the user. In one example embodiment, the display 70 in FIG. 3A includes a tool bar portion 73 that contains history ~~73a-73d~~ 73A-73D of various web pages or URLs visited. In another example embodiment, shown in FIG. 3B, the spatial structure of the display 70 is used to store the history ~~73a-73d~~ 73A-73D of various web pages or URLs visited. It will be apparent to those of ordinary scale in the art that various ways can be used to generate thumbnails of the bookmarks and the history. With respect to

the present embodiment, a view of the display 70 illustrates thumbnails ~~74a, 74b, and 74c~~71A, 71B, 71C, stored on the display in a vertical orientation in the upper right hand portion of the display 70. Thus, the user has a visual display of the thumbnails of the bookmarks, which are spatially organized in a vertical manner. Similarly, the user has selected to organize and group the bookmarks ~~74d, 74e, 74f, and 74g~~71D, 71E, 71F, and 71G in another portion of the display 70 in accordance with a polar spatial organizational scheme. It will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art that the any spatial organizational scheme can be utilized in response to how the spatial division of the area of display 70. Thus, the user's ability to recall the content of a bookmark is greatly enhanced, even if the bookmark does not include textual reference to its content because of the spatial location of the bookmark relative to other bookmarks. Therefore, the user may more easily finding selected bookmarks based solely on their location of the screen.

Page 19, please amend the paragraph beginning on line 19 to read as follows:

Still referring to FIGs. 3A and 3B, similarly, the thumbnails of the history ~~73a, 73b, 73c, and 73d~~73A, 73B, 73C and 73D can be spatially organized. For example, the history ~~73a, 73b, 73c, and 74d~~73A, 73B, 73C and 73D are organized linearly and include a thumbnail snap shot of the pages visited. In the example embodiments discussed, the latest history is visually shown as a snapshot in a selected spatial area of the display 70 and selecting a history item will show the content of the page as it was when the history information was collected and stored. Thus, spatial organization is utilized so that the user can easily select the desired history thumbnail corresponding to the web page that the user wants to re-visit. The visual

thumbnails of each history includes the URL address of the selected Internet address object, which may be shown as a hint. The spatial position of each thumbnail on the display 70 as well as what information is stored about each web page, depending on whether it is bookmark or history, is defined by the user and controlled by the driver 76.

Page 27, amend the paragraph beginning on line 22 to read as follows:

The processing illustrated in FIG. 6 begins in operation 600 and immediately proceeds to operation 615. In operation 615, processor 78 determines whether the user has accessed a web page. If the user has not accessed a web in operation 615 then processing looks back to operation 615 until the user accesses a web page. However, if the user accesses a web page then processing proceeds to operation 620. In operation 620, it is determined if the web page accessed is different from the last entry in the history. This is done in order to be sure that duplicate thumbnail snapshots of the same web page without the year in toolbar 73 or display 70. If the web page ~~is his~~ is the same as the last entry in the history then processing loops back to operation 620 until the change in web pages occurs. Again, this prevents multiple identical entries of a web page from being placed in toolbar 73 or display 70. However, if the user has accessed a new web page previously not stored in the history then processing proceeds to operation 625. In operation 625 the web page is accessed and reduced in size to a thumbnail snapshot. This thumbnail snapshot appears in the lower left-hand corner of display 70 or toolbar 73 for the user to view. Thereafter, in operation 635 the remaining thumbnail snapshots are moved to the right as shown in toolbar 73 and display 70 in FIG. 3A and FIG. 3B. Processing then

proceeds to operation 640 where execution terminates in the case of the user exiting the system.